(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 4134.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1793.

From the United States Gazette.

AN ACCOUNT of the fate of col. HARDIN, major TRUEMAN, and several other persons, who were killed by the INDIANS while bearing flags of truce to the hostile tribes, as contained in a letter from *William Goforth*, Esq. of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a gentleman in this city.

"ON the 8th of January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied major Trueman on his embassy to the Indian nations, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey, to wit:—That they left Fort Washington about the 26th or 27th of May, 1792;—that they were bound to the Maumee towns, but fell about 60 miles below said towns, near to the town of Glaize, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Maumee and Glaize rivers; that when they left Fort Washington, their company consisted of major Trueman, himself, and the major's waiter; that about thirty miles before they arrived at the aforesaid town of Glaize, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground, by the side of a little race; the Indians asked them to encamp with them (this was sun about two hours high, being the 8th day after they left Fort Washington) telling the major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the major agreed to encamp with them; they made a supper of chocolate, and asked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat supper with them, and appeared very friendly; that major Trueman informed the Indians of the business they were on, and read over the speech to them, which he (Smally) interpreted to them, and with which they appeared to be pleased, but said they were none of the chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they must go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldest man sat and talked and smoked, till near midnight; that the Indian seemed very cheerful and jocose—after which the major willing to lay down, the old Indian spread a skin for the major, and for each of them; the major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himself sat up some time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to ask his captain, if he would be willing that one of them should be tied, saying the two boys would be afraid, they could not sleep, seeing there are three of you, and but two of us, counting the Indian boy as of no consequence; that he then informed the major of what the Indian had been saying, on which major Trueman told him to inform them, that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, girding his elbows backward, and made them fast with an old hopos, and then tied his feet across each other with a buckle; the waiter then laid down, after which the old Indian came and sat down by him, and began to talk again with great seeming friendship and cheerfulness; that he asked Smally to go and scrape some bark of a small beach bush which was about two or three rods from the fire, but within the light of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for smoaking; that he went and scraped the bark, and brought it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and set it on the breech, and was observing what an ugly gun it was, and said it was so bad he could hardly kill any deer with it; that he happened to turn his head about (but cannot say for what cause, whether to look about or to spit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and shot major Trueman——the ball entered his left breast, and came out at the small of the back, which killed him immediately—the major only just turned, he heard him fetch one groan; that he himself jumped up and ran, and got behind a large sapling; the young Indian man then took up his gun to shoot him—that he stood behind the tree, and begged, and reasoned the case with him, the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the major's waiter, who had been tied, started and broke the old hopos, with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet loose and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and brought him back to the fire; a scuffle ensued, when the waiter cleared himself, and ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a second time, during which time the young Indian was trying to shoot him (Smally) the old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and shoot the waiter, saying he was stronger than he was; that the young man, after being called several times, ran up and shot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called on him, who was on the opposite side, at but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called on him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he answered he would not hurt him; he told him, a little while ago, he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he said sit down—he answered he would not, for then he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian answered he would not, and persisted five or six times that he should sit down; that he still refused, saying, do you sit down, and then I will; that he then sat down, and they reasoned the case for near a quarter of an hour—when he asked him what he had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what they had; saying, if he had taken them to town, he should get nothing—that now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up, and went and strips the major, and the other went and strips the waiter; the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did, fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks, and bend them round like a hoop, and tie the scalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers, except the speech, which was fastened to the belt—after which they divided the plunder, and sat down till day-light, when they threw the major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about 60 yards threw him down by the side of an old log, and then carried his waiter, William Lynch, and laid him down by the major, and threw the old blanket over them, and covered them with chunks and poles; they then returned to the fire and made some chocolate, and eat breakfast; after which they mounted, and went about six or seven miles to the old Indian's house, and staid all that day; the next morning they set out for the town of Glaize, where they arrived about two o'clock—That he staid with the young Indian three or four days, when he and an Indian were sent to the king of the Delawares, Buokungahela, who told him he was sorry they had killed the men, that they ought to have brought them to the towns; and said, then if they did not like the message, they could have killed them there, they could not have got away from them. The king told him to stay at the house where he was, and not to go about, lest the young Indians should kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, of whom he told him. [You will observe Smally had formerly been among the Indians, and was adopted, after which he had made his escape, and been away several years.] In a day or two after this, the Shawanese chiefs sent for him, who lived in the said town of Glaize. After he had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the house where he staid; that he continued about 14 or 15 days in the town, after which he went down to his brother, into whose family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother's brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the corn was laid by (by which is meant the finishing the hilling of it) with his brother's wife, his brother being out a hunting; that he stayed there till after council about eight days; from this place about 600 Indians started with a view to take Fort Jefferson, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 600. By consent of his brother, whom he made believe he should return, he set out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the settlements of the United States, who informed him he should go in the first vessel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a pass and seven days provisions.—The officer used him with a great degree of kindness, and ordered him to stay with the clerk of the Indian store till the vessel was ready; that the vessel in which he went, proceeded to Fort Ontario; from which he went to Navy-hall, where general Simcoe lives, who behaved to him with as great kindness as it was possible for a man to do, giving him a pass and seven days provisions; from thence he passed through the Genesee country to Susquehanna, at New-town point; from thence to Violvey, where he lay sick a month at a Mr. Amos's, who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris's ferry, where he crossed, passing through Carlisle and Bedford to the Monongahela, at George creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to general Wayne's Head-Quarters, at Log's-town, and from thence to Columbia, the place of his residence and family, where he arrived the 30th of December, 1792.

Mr. Smally farther relates, that while he was at the town of Glaize he met with an Indian, who told him he had met with Messieurs Joseph Gerrard, Isaac Freeman, and a Mr. Lavata (as near as he can recollect the name) who were also on an embassy to the Maumee towns. The Indian said they came across them about four days after they left Fort Washington; that they travelled with them about two days and an half, when they killed them in the following manner: First they tomahawked Mr. Joseph Gerrard, then shot the Frenchman, who was spreading out some things to dry; on which Mr. Freeman ran—that he himself shot at him and broke his arm—that he then came up with him and tomahawked him.

Mr. Smally also informs me, that he saw some of colonel Hardin's things which were brought into the town of Glaize, which he deems the greatest of the Indian towns, (this colonel Hardin, with a Mr. Flinn, had also been sent out as embassy to the Indian nations) but dispatched to the St. Duskey towns among the Wyandots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out a hunting when colonel Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they consulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them but one, who insisted to take them to town and hear their message, and they could but kill them when they got them there; but as the rest were for killing them, they shot Mr. Flinn through the head as he was sitting by the fire cooking; on which colonel Hardin fled—an Indian pursued him—when the colonel saw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the colonel; that they brought the things into the town of Glaize, and sold some of them to the English.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He says he talked with Simon Girty near two hours, that he abused him a good deal about our army, that they were so easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get us in, they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war with us, he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they say they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 5 or 6000 among the confederated nations at war with us. Mr. Smally seems of opinion that the British are not at this time active to assist the Indians in the present war; he believes they only give them yearly what they had agreed to give them at the peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered strictly as presents, or as yearly allowances for the benefit of their trade, Mr. Smally does not presume to say.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and understanding by his neighbours that he was a sober man, on whose relation confidence might be placed, I wished to have that relation from himself, and accordingly asked a certain Hall, of the militia, one of his neighbours, to desire him to come down, which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, so far as his memory could serve.

I understand congress have in a public manner condoled with and provided for those families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embassies; such conduct in my opinion, does honour and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myself that government will take measures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, shall be justly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himself. The justice of government cannot be doubted; neither would I throw out the most distant hint or insinuation, that any of the public officers would be guilty of the least degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaster's being in cash, obliged to take a due-bill on government, which is finally paid with the greatest justice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with their due bills to the traders at almost any rate, rather than run the risk of losing the paper and getting nothing. These things greatly reduces the idea of the joy of government; and on these accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raises the price of volunteers, on all occasions.—Farewell.

LONDON, *January 28.*

LAST night it was reported confidently, that an actual deputation had arrived in town from the executive council of France, demanding an immediate and categorical answer to their late representations—threatening, on the contrary, to march their army in eight days into Holland, and there commence instantaneous and most vigorous hostilities.

The French troops assembled on the coasts of Normandy and Picardy amount to 150,000 men; but whether they are designed for the defence of the coasts, or to attack Jersey or Guernsey, we know not.

At Lyons a few days past, twelve priests were beheaded. One of them made a temporary escape, by running into a river; but was dragged out and instantly executed.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th instant, announce the intelligence, that twenty ships of the line and ten frigates are ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition.

BALTIMORE, *April* 6.

A Paris paper states, that on the morning of the 21st of January, at half past ten o'clock, Louis XVI. was decapitated at the Place of Louis XV. now called the Place of the Revolution, born the 23d of August, 1754—he was 19 years old—he began his reign on the 10th of May, 1774—was driven from the Thuilleries the 10th of August, 1792—thrown into prison the 14th, and dethroned the 22d of September following—he has reigned eighteen years and three months.

It was currently discourfed of at Paris, on the 22d of January, that thirty-two of the most atrocious assassins had left that place for England; and, it is said, that Rotondo, the murderer of the princess de Lamballe, who lately came there from England, is amongst the number.

A New-York paper says, "The king and court of Great-Britain have put on mourning for the death of Louis XVI."

A London paper of the 23d of January, says "The purport of the communication from the Spanish envoy, which the French convention refused to hear, before pronouncing sentence on the late king, was to entreat the convention to suspend the judgment of Louis; and to offer, if the envoy were allowed time, to send a courier to Madrid, to obtain a promise from the king of Spain of becoming a mediator between France and her enemies, and to engage them to disarm and acknowledge the republic, on condition, that the life of the head of the house of Bourbon should be saved."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to a youth in this city.

"YOUR sentiments of virtue and vice in the first page of your letter, are not only philosophical, but truly evangelical.—And your resolutions thereupon in the second page, including your dependence on Divine Grace for assistance, are truly noble and divine.—Go on, my young gentleman—These truly moral virtues and graces are bordering upon divine grace itself—They are preludes, at least, if not antepasts of that happy state. And if you persevere, according to the tenor of your hopeful letter, it will end in happiness both here and for ever.

"I have known youth compared to white paper, which is capable of being filled up with investigations of virtue and religion, or blots and blurs intermixed with contaminating and polluted writing, more odious to purity of thought than blackness itself! If so, my young friend, you have a large white sheet well begun—It contains the effigies of virtue in front.—Hope follows, leaning on an anchor, well drawn in full view,—care must be taken to keep your sheet white and clean, till it be all filled up with draughts in progression as hopeful and beautiful as the first; ever remembering, that final perseverence crowns a good life.

"I come now to say something to that "new and "wonderful doctrine, which (you say) has taken up "the particular attention of the inhabitants of your "city"—New it is indeed, to that doctrine which God has revealed to us, to govern our lives by in this our probationary state; and which must be the judge of our final one!—And wonderful too, was it true! But these things must have better proof than the ipse dixit, or carnal reason of him who preached it. I have heard say "he is a great reasoner, and pushes his "reasons home with much assurance," and so must every innovater, who means to palm his novelties on the world. But let it be ever kept in mind, that there can be no human reason, be it ever so plausible, which ought to come in competition with divine revelation.—This we have worthy of God, and founded upon miracles in different ages of the world, and every other thing both sacred and historical, to secure, beyond doubt, our assured belief. For although there be some things quite above, though not contrary to our reason; and others again, the reason lies too deep for us to see, (which must be the case, when an Infinite Lawgiver condescends to give laws for the faith and happiness of his fallen creatures) yet knowing what God is, our best reason will teach us to acquiesce in the truth of that Infinite Holy Being, who can never do wrong.

"Thus much being premised, I proceed now to answer some of his applauded reasons, which, it seems, is gladly received with a desire to be true. And first, the most plausible of all, I think, is, "that "it is inconsistent with the justice and goodness of "God, to damn for ever a creature who had only sinned against him the time of his short life here, "which perhaps at most was only seventy or eighty "years"—so far the objection. But now, let us consider; this life being our probationary state, if we neglect the means of grace, and overtures of salvation held forth to us here, and will sin against light—against threatenings—against providences or chastisements of God, and do die in that state, such persons go off with all their wicked habits and customs of sinning, to a place of punishment, where grace is never more offered—where a sense of hopeful never comes—and where a filial repentance and amendment of life can never be obtained! These unhappy souls then, are fully transformed into the image of their grand monarch Satan! Full of infernal rage, rancour and fury, against God and all goodness! Blaspheming against Heaven, and all sacred things!—Their malignity too is such, that we cannot conceive they have the least love to one another; but on the contrary, they act and practise something like what voracious furious animals, such as lions, tigers, wolves, panthers, crocodiles, serpents, snakes, adders, &c. all thrown into a den or pit together would do! This too, we may look upon as a faint similitude of what the madness of infernal furies may produce!—If then, God sees what these wicked will do eternally in hell, it cannot be either unjust or cruel in him for ever to punish. So that when it is said "God punishes eter-"nally for sins only that is committed in time," that is a bare assertion without proof, and must stand for nothing.—God is not obliged to give us unworthy sinful creatures reasons for all he does! It is enough that he has redeemed us from hell by a miracle of love, and laid the means of salvation before us, together with his promises and threatenings; and if we will be so wicked and pervecse, as to cavil and dispute the terms, and will obstinately persist and die in that state, damnation is our lot of course, and it lies upon those who will run that desperate venture, to get out of hell as they can, for eternal punishment can never make an atonement, or expiate for one sin!

"But does this extraordinary preacher think it indeed to be cruel in God, to keep satan so long in hell as he has done already? It is near six thousand years since he tempted our original parents to fall from God; and how long before that, it was since he fell from God himself, I must leave to that gentleman himself to tell! Satan was once a Lucifer,—a bright angel in Heaven. He sinned against God in his probationary state, as the wicked do with us now in ours.—We never hear of his repentance—he is the same devil still. Now I ask, who would be willing to be as long in hell as Satan has already been? But alas! There is an awful eternity behind the curtain! And as the natures of satan's children are so like their father, who can tell what part of that eternity may be spent there, before they get released?—It is too much!—Too much!—But even this is giving too much liberty of thought! For although the scripture, when speaking of things relating to this world, or perhaps the Jewish state, do sometimes make use of the words *everlasting*—*eternal*—and *for ever*,—Just as we in our deeds of land, convey our rights to them and their heirs *for ever*; which means no longer, to be sure, than to the end of this world: yet, when the spirit of God speaks of things after death and judgment, and makes use of those terms, his meaning extends to all eternity.—An instance of this we have in Matthew 25: 46. *And these shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal.* These are the words of Jesus Christ. I need not then ask the young friend to whom I write, who he chooses to believe? But I will ask him this little question, whether it is not much better to live a life of *holiness*, wear Christs *easy yoke*, and carry his *light burden* till death, and then *be dissolved and go to rest*, without going to hell at all?

"His other reasons (those at least you have sent me) are mere sophisms, they shew more of reynard, than they do of the teacher. His saying "we are all "redeemed by Christ, and therefore must be all saved," concludes nothing, because salvation by Christ is conditional; therefore those who will not perform the conditions of the covenant of Grace, have no right to the promises: but he that presumes to sin, knowing Christ's death avails none but to penitent sinners, subjects himself to the threatenings denounced against all impenitent sinners. And if instead of repentance, he is daring enough to sin still, venturing upon his lying a little longer in gaol, till his punishment atones for his sins!—Alas! Or in other terms, *till he has paid the uttermost farthing!* O me!—To such Christ has died in vain!—*They tread under foot the Son of God*, and do *despite to the Spirit of Grace!* Therefore, they may expect *a fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation!*

"Your preacher now grows bolder still, and says that "if God was to condemn for ever any of his "creatures, he would be an unjust God, a cruel God, "and more worthy the title of a cruel tyrant than of "a God; and he would sooner believe there was no "God at all." These truly are daring dogmas! but they prove nothing at all; only that he dares to say any thing!

"He next assures his hearers "that the kingdom "of God will be infinitely more populous than the "kingdom of the devil. If it was otherwise, the "devil being the greatest monarch, would become "God, and God the devil." In answer to the first part of these assertions "that the kingdom of God "will be infinitely more populous," I refer my young probationer to what Christ tells us in Matthew 7: 13, 14, which is quite the reverse of his assertion! So that he has been bold enough to do that again, which satan once did to deceive our first parents; to wit, contradict what God had said!—I hope my young friend will not be taken in as poor Eve was! But be upon his guard, and take the advice given us by Christ himself, in the next verse of the same chapter of St. Matthew,—*Beware of false prophets*, i. e. teachers, *which come to you in sheeps clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.*

"Now for the latter part of his assertion: to wit, "that if the devil's kingdom were the more populous, "he would be the greatest monarch, and therefore "become God, and God the devil?"

"To detect the fraud of this specious sophism, we are to consider two things: First, to see that all circumstances are parallel; and secondly, the principles and powers which over rule in monarchy.

"As to the first, the cases are in no respect parallel, between monarchs in this world and the next. Kings in this world, who have the greatest number of subjects, are generally deemed to be the greatest sovereigns, because men of all nations here are no more than men. So that it is what we call the fortune of war, which gives victory to one, and vanquishes the other. But this is far from being the case between God and the devil. If you my young friend, insist yourself under the ——— of Heaven, and the devil assault you with all hell in his train, your single guardian ——— under the panoply of Heaven, is sufficient to ——— them all; and with all their legions send them back to hell again. And this upon your part, with only *the shield of faith* to guard your head, and the *sword of the spirit* to defend your heart.

"Now let us try the principles and powers of monarchy. The principles are righteousness, and the powers sovereignty. Here in this world, the greatest despot is often the greatest monarch; and his despotism, not his righteousness, gives him the greatest power. But as God and the devil are both spirits, your preacher's notions of monarchy will not hold. In that here his sophism is detected, and laid open to scorn. Let us now try it. Our *Monarch of Heaven* has sent his monarch in chains to hell. There he is confined, and cannot gain a single link, but by permission of Heaven. And this is never given him, but as a hell-hound to lash up the dross and filth of the universe.—This confinement makes him rave and blaspheme; and when he is permitted to chastise or punish rebels, he can do it no farther than as his chain is let out to him link by link.—He would annihilate, or put himself out of being, if he cannot do it.—He cannot do that for himself, which the worst of his wicked children do sometimes for themselves in this life, cut their own throats, drown, or hang themselves! And the Monarch of Heaven will not, but keeps him as his vassal to punish the wicked. Such is the monarch, who is king of the damned, with all his number of legions!—This is he, who has one to bring him in competition with God!

"Now my dear youth, see the contrast between the righteous and wicked! I need not therefore ask you, which of these states you will choose? You are a free agent, make a wise choice.

"It is possible, that, to deists, practical atheists and libertines, the above doctrine may be very welcome and flattering, as a drowning man will catch at a straw, but to a wise man who has his reason in exercise, and is determined, by the grace of God, not to be imposed upon either by Satan, or any other philister, with what despicable contempt does he look down, down upon such splendid delusions!"

HOUSES AND LOTS.

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 20th day of *May* next, (if not disposed of before at private sale,)

FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in this city, fronts on Cathedral-street, extending from the Town-Gate to Mr. W. Harwood's, each lot contains one quarter of an acre; the houses are in good repair, and very well calculated for the accommodation of small families. They rent at present for fifty-five pounds six shillings per annum. They will be sold together, or separate, with indisputable titles, and a credit of one, two, or three years will be given to purchasers, on their giving bond, with security, if required.

ALEXANDER and LONG.

P. S. In the mean time, the above property is offered in barter for land, or any kind of store goods, and will be made an object to any person who is inclined to bargain on those terms.

George Johnson,

Has just opened,

An Assortment of Groceries,

At his Store,

Opposite the Market-House,

Lately in the occupation of Mr. JOHN RANDALL, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms, for *Ready Money*:

Amongst which are,

BEST Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines; French and Peach Brandies, Old Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rums, Geneva in Cases, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars;—Molasses, Sweet Oil, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Ground Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, Hard Soap, Candles, Oils and Painters Colours, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said JOHNSON expects to receive by the first ships from London, an ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, which he purposes selling on the lowest terms, for *cash* or a *short credit*.

April 10, 1793.

RAYNER TAYLOR,

Organist,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform those inhabitants who have already set down their names as subscribers towards making him up a salary for playing the organ in the church of Annapolis, as well as those who may wish so to do, that as it is now near half a year that he has performed the duty, and he hopes to the satisfaction of the congregation in general, not having it in his power to wait on the inhabitants himself, he, with the concurrence of his friends, purposes to employ a person to wait upon them very shortly, when he will esteem it a favour that each person disposed to subscribe will please to pay the half year's subscription.

April 11, 1793.

Annapolis, April, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, on the 1st instant, was, by the vestry of St. Anne's parish, appointed register of the said parish; that he has been qualified as such, agreeably to law, and that it is his duty, when properly required, to make an entry in the registry of the said parish, of any birth, marriage or burial, which hath taken place, or shall hereafter, during the continuance of his office, take place, within the bounds of the said parish, and of which he shall receive due information.

HENRY WHETCROFT.

THE co-partnership of JEREMIAH NEALE, and SONS, having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment to Jeremiah Neale; those who neglect may expect to have the most speedy way taken to compel them. All persons having claims against said partnership, are desired to bring them in for settlement to Jeremiah Neale, who has the sole management of the business.

JEREMIAH NEALE,
EDWARD NEALE,
JOSEPH NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 26, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Montg ry county, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, on the 24th day of October last, a negro woman, named JUDITH, very likely she may change her name; she has a brother and sister that Dr. Wooston set free at his death. her brother named Roger, he left this country for stealing; it may be she passes as free with him, by the name of Sukey; she is a likely wench, about five feet high, very artful, she has a burn, which she received when a child, on the crown of her head, will not be discovered without close examination, as she draws her hair over the burn, also a burn on one of her arms above her elbow; between 30 and 40 years of age. Whoever takes up the said woman, and confines her in some gaol, so as I may get quick intelligence thereof, shall receive the above reward; if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES OFFUTT, of Wm.

March 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th day of April next, if fair, if not on Monday the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. SUTER's tavern, in George-town,

THE right of the STATE of MARYLAND to sundry LOTS of GROUND in CARROLLSBURGH, within the CITY of WASHINGTON, and also several tracts or parcels of land in and near the said city. The whole of this property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December last, one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole in specie only, on the first day of December annually. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 30, 1793.

THE collection of the debts due JOHN GLASSFORD and COMPANY, at their late stores at ELK-RIDGE LANDING and, in ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. THOMAS GASSAWAY, is now given up by him, all those indebted will pay their respective balances to the subscriber, or those whom he may appoint, and to no other person.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Piscataway, 28th March, 1793.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes to continue the same; he still carries on the above business in all its various branches as usual; he will furnish any thing in his line of business on a short notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well seasoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the said purpose.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and constant employment.

—ALSO,—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making business, from the age of 14 to 16 years.

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, April 3, 1793.

NOTICE.

A Young JACK-ASS, got by ROYAL-GIFT.

WILL cover this season at Mr. SPRIGG's farm, on West river, at ONE GUINEA the mare or jenny. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accident. No mares will be received without the cash sent with them.

West river, March 23, 1793.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, blueing shirt and trousers, and a castile cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described. he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full blood, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water. I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law. R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

IN CHANCERY, March 7, 1793.

WHERRAS most of the persons appointed by the chancellor trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such insolvent debtors as have made application to him agreeably to an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1791, and the supplement thereto, passed at the succeeding session, and also an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1792, have neglected to apply to the chancellor for directions relative to the sale of the property delivered up by such insolvent debtors, the chancellor hath thought proper to pass this general order, viz.

That in every case, where property delivered up by any insolvent debtor agreeably to any of the acts aforesaid, is unincumbered by mortgage, trust or otherwise, the trustee shall proceed, without delay, to sell the same at public auction, after giving at least fourteen days notice of the time, place and terms, of sale, by advertisement inserted in some convenient news paper, and set up at convenient public places.

That where the price of the property sold to any purchaser shall not exceed five pounds current money, the purchaser shall pay ready money.

That where the price shall be more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, as such, with security (if required) for paying the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale.

That where the price shall exceed fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond as aforesaid, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

That in any case, where the property of an insolvent debtor as aforesaid is incumbered with a mortgage, trust or otherwise, the chancellor, on application of the mortgagee, or other person having the lien, will pass an order for the sale of the property so incumbered, on credit or otherwise, as shall seem just and proper, directing that the neat product of the sale be applied, in the first place, to the discharge of the incumbrance.

That each trustee as aforesaid, as soon as conveniently may be after any sale, shall make out and return to the chancellor, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, a full and accurate account of his proceedings relative to such sale, and likewise a list of the claims which have to him, as trustee, been exhibited; and that all trustees of insolvent debtors, under the direction of the chancellor, *who have already made sale*, shall also make out and return an account and list as aforesaid.

That the thirty-first day of December next be hereby limited and appointed, on or before which day the creditors of any insolvent debtor aforesaid shall bring in and declare their claims to the trustee, provided the said trustee give notice of such limitation, by advertisement inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, or in the news-papers of Goddard and Angell, before the last day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above order be inserted immediately in four successive news-papers of Messrs. Goddard and Angell, and four weeks successively in the Mary'and Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound twenty-seven courles of a tract of land called CUPOLA-HILL, situate and being in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES WALKER,
SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 12, 1793.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB SCHRIVER, late of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

CORNELIUS SHRIVER, Administrator.

KNIGHT of MALTA;

An imported JACK,

Will cover at MOUNT VERNON the ensuing season, for twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid at the stand.

TRAVELLER,

A full blooded dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands and an half high, and well formed, will cover at the same place, at six dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid as above.

The pastures are good and well enclosed, (but there will be no warrantee against escapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

ANTHONY WHITTING.

Mount Vernon, 20th March, 1793.

IN CHANCERY, March 1, 1793.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and setting forth agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition, it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Ware Boswell appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time before the end of this instant, and continued therein four weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is very sorry to observe, that little or no attention has been paid to the repeated applications made to those persons indebted for dealings at John Petty and Co.'s late stores at Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough and Port-Tobacco; he therefore ONCE MORE gives public notice, that all those debtors that don't pay their accounts this spring, will have suits commenced against them without distinction.

To be Sold,

On the most reasonable Terms, together or separate,

THE whole of the MERCHANDISE now in the stores at Port-Tobacco and Lower-Marlborough belonging to the late partnership of John Petty and Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 4, 1793.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of December, 1792, a dark mulatto man named GEORGE, about 30 years of age, six feet and better high, a very likely fellow; he went away in company with several of the Butlers, who were going to Annapolis; Nell Butler, a very bright mulatto, went with him as his wife; he will endeavour to pass as a free man by the name of GEORGE SHORTER. Whoever will apprehend the said negro and secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward. HENRY NEALE.

St. Mary's county, March 22, 1793.

Dancing School.

—•—

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his DANCING-SCHOOL was opened on THURSDAY the 5th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning for ladies, and at five P. M. for the gentlemen.

The TERMS of TUITION will be known at his DANCING ROOM.

A PRACTISING BALL

Will be given every fortnight, for the improvement of his pupils, at which time their parents and guardians will be gratefully admitted.

Edward J. Pryse,

SADLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the saddle and harness business as his father formerly did, and flatters himself that all those gentlemen who favoured his father with their custom will be pleased to continue it with him, as he is determined to render every satisfaction that lays in his power. He has on hand an assortment of ready made saddles, harness, saddle-bags, bridles, saddle-cloaths, &c. all which he will sell on the lowest terms. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

March 7, 1793.

An Act for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have lately settled within this state, further supplementary to the act for* NATURALIZATION, *passed the 22d day of December*, 1792.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges of a natural-born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restriction provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before-mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same, whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such titles be derived from grant, gift, purchase or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy the same if they had, respectively, naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, be, and the same are, hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property, under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners, or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves, in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of August next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby required, to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall also cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of three weeks, in the month of August, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour subvenir au soulagement de certains étrangers qui se sont établis dans cet état, supplétif à l'arrêt de naturalisation, passé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et répétera et signera un edéclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, par-devant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou par-devant la cour générale, ou par-devant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par-devant quelque cour de comté, sera alors et dorenavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet état, et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions réferées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt est passée, divers etrangers sont venus dans cet état, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le sol, par le commerce, et par la faculté d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le ferment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le ferment prescrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, sous les circonstances particulieres qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens et fonds qu'ils ont achetés, depuis leur établissement dan cet état, pouroient être éxaminés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sureté dans notre pais, que leur affection pour cet état sera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique requere, que les peines et les inconveniens, qu'ils souffrent, soient remédiés,

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établissement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possedé et jouir, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront possession et joiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturaliser, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il fait encore ordonné, Que, si en ces quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le susdit arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est declaré, par ces presentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiscable, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnes, et investis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou substitués; cedant, neanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiscables, sous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, sera, et est par ce declaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été achete ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui se soit naturalize selon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, neanmoins, Que les dits etrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci sera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du tems limité par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soient admises ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces presents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il fait encore ordonné*, Que le gouverneur et son conseil seront, et sont ainsi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de cet seance d'assemblee, dans les langues Françoises, Allemandes et Angloises; et le dit arrêt original sera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'espace de trois semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESEZ zur Erleichterung gewisser in diesem Staate ansässiger Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZE—gegeben den 22ten December, 1792.

DA das Naturalisirungs Gesez gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres siebenzehn hunder und neun und siebenzig erklaeret, dass jede Perion, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesetze vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Betheurung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach suer einen ehrgebohrnen Buerger dieses Staats geachtet angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieses Staates berechtiget seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesetze bestimmten Einschraenkung nichtdestoweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesez gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelstrich, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlasset wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf sowohl reellen als persoenlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benuzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erwarben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Gesetze enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermutheten, dass die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthumsrechtes zukommen lasse, den durch das naturalisirungs-Gesez vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben erheischten besondern Umstaenden, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben; wodurch ihre Ansprueche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie sich ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem grossen Nachtheil und Schaden: und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine feste Anhaenglichkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesetze bewiesen haben, und da man sich vorhelfen, dass durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Gesetz und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande mehr bestaetiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, dass den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten, welche sie respective bedruecken, abgeholfen werde; Deswegen,

Sey es durch die gegenwaertige Verfassung vom Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Dass alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, persoenlich oder vermischt, durch irgend gesezliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seitdem besessen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprueche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprueche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder sonstigen Kraft dieses Gesezes, solches Eigenthum, reell, persoenlich, oder vermischt, zu besitzen, zu geniessen, zu verkaufen, zu vermachen und gemeinlich, und in allen Beziehungen so rechtmaessiglich besitzen zu besitzen und geniessen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget gewesen seyn wuerden es zu behalten zu besitzen und zu geniessen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt haetten nach den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprueglichen Gesetzes gemaess.

Und es sey ferner zum Gesez gemacht, Dass hiemit kund gethan werde, im Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seyen besagten Gesez gegeben ist, confiscirt geworden ist, dass auf alle Rechte und Ansprueche dieses Staats an besagtes so confiscirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confiscirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hinfuero fuer immer den besagten Fremden ihren Erben und Assignirten erlaubt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die Anspruche nach den Gesezen dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confiscirendes Eigenthum Ansprueche zu machen haben, ihre zerschiedene und respective Rechte nichtdestoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben, bekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklaeret werden und sind hiemit erklaeret zu haben und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habend den Vortheilen berechtiget zu sein, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solchen Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten ursprueglichen Gesezes gemaess naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtsdestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Dass besagte Fremdlinge respective ehe und bevor sie die Wohlthaten dieses Gesezes erlangen, sich auf die in dem ursprueglichen Gesetze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nächstkuenftigen Augusts naturalisiren lassen, irgend eines Gesezes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet. *Und auch vorbehalten*, dass waehrend des in diesem Gesez bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder anderer zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl dieses als des ursprueglichen Gesetzes vollstaendig ausgefuehret werde, *sey es zum Gesez gemacht*, dass der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hiemit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven Gesetze, sechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieser Sitzung der Versamlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Franzoesischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekanntmachen lassen sollen; und auch, dass sie besagtes ursprueglicheS Gesez, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

In CHANCERY, March 16, 1793.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of WILLIAM LEIGH, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeable to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Leigh appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-ninth day of May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four weeks successively before the eighteenth day of May next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of April next,

ALL the real estate of EDWARD GREEN, late of Charles county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts; this land, consisting of 214 acres, is situate on the main road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat and tobacco; the improvements thereon are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, and other out houses, with a good apple orchard and a few other fruit trees.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee

Charles county, March 23, 1793. 2X

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